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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 5, 1926

LAW'S SPOIL BROTH  
UNION LIFE INSURANCE  
HOW DOLE IS WORKING  
WORKERS MUST STUDY PROBLEMS  
CHINESE "BABY LABOR" FORBIDDEN

SIERRA SF

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926

No. 5

## Laws Spoil Broth

By Chester M. Wright.

If you're bitten by a bug—  
Pass a law.  
If your flannels fit too snug—  
Pass a law.  
If you chance upon a trust—  
Pass a law.  
If your flivver does a bust—  
Pass a law.  
Even little birdies sing—  
Pass a law.  
Congress fixes everything—  
With a law.

Washington is the home of the great Dr. Fixit, nee Congress, and this is the height of his prosperous season.

But somehow it is dawning on many persons that Dr. Fixit is a grand old quack who takes the money of a poor, sick nation, passes out harmless or ineffective pills of flour and sugar and water, and leaves the patient "as was."

When Teapot Dome came bubbling along there was great clamor of "pass a law." Dr. Fixit muddled around like an old hen, fussing over the case for days and months—and Teapot Dome is much the same as it was, and the people are no better off.

At present Dr. Fixit is greatly wrought up over the Mellon aluminum interests and he is gravely threatening to "pass a law" to regenerate the naughty trust.

Whatever Dr. Fixit decides to do he will do with a great fanfare of trumpets—and then all will be serenely "as was." And the poor nation will be just as sick as ever.

The price of corn and wheat has been all wrong, according to the farmers, and it was at once proposed that Dr. Fixit be called in. The farmers are about as they were and so is everybody else.

No matter what goes wrong, the clamor is "pass a law," and everyone looks up with that wrapt expression so familiar in prayer meetings, confident that when the law is passed all will be well and the sad sea waves will be all bright and happy again.

It seems to have ceased occurring to the peculiarly individualistic American people that when this country was first started on tour with the original cast, the idea was that each person and each group of persons should do as much self-governing as possible, and that powers were to be sparingly and jealously given over to Congress.

From that strong, self-asserting ideal the American people have developed into a more or less side-stepping aggregation of buck-passers, each inclined to let Dr. Fixit have the case, with blessings.

The benign wisdom of Dr. Fixit gets by with the multitude, until the good doctor has done his damage, and then everybody wonders why the cure didn't work.

There was the doctor's well remembered prescription, embalmed in the Sherman law, which was to cure the trusts. The trusts—behold 'em in their glory! Oil, Steel, Aluminum, and so on, ad infinitum, as the medical prescriptions have it.

Hydro-electricity is one of the big problems of the day. Dr. Fixit is on the case; he'll pass some kind of a law, and hydro will be no more cured than were Job's boils.

There's a bread and provisions trust in the offing

and not so very far offing, at that, and again the rabble, like so many trained goldfish, yelp for Dr. Fixit. The medico will, perhaps, pass a law, one made of flour and sugar and water, without any yeast, and the status quo ante medico will obtain, almost surely.

Somebody, encouraged by all the clatter, proposes a law to regulate the weight of bread in all the states, and maybe the doctor will oblige. Dr. Fixit strives to please—and to hurt nobody's feelings.

The poor, sick American people probably never will learn to turn for cures to other and sounder practitioners until the case is just about hopeless.

And the trouble is that the more fool things Dr. Fixit is asked to do the more he becomes a mere Fixit and the less he becomes what he ought to be, a really dignified personage, capable and supreme in his proper field.

It pleases every autocrat to see Dr. Fixit running here and there, tacking down the carpets for Mrs. Grundy, taking care of the latest croupy infant in the Boob family, and lugging in the ice for Mrs. Whoopla's anti-Volstead highballs.

If at first you don't succeed, pass a law, said a jester long ago. If you've nothing else to do, pass a law. And another wrote, "Spare the law and spoil the child," but he was only fooling, he was only, only fooling. The truth was written in that other adage, "Too many laws spoil the broth."

### ALUMINUM TRUST PROTECTED.

Attorney General Sargent has ruled that there is not sufficient proof to sustain a contempt charge against the aluminum trust in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is interested.

The violation includes charges of delayed shipments of material to a competitor; furnishing defective material to competitors and refusal to promise shipments and unreasonable delay in delivery.

The Federal Trade Commission reported that the trust violated a court decree, and Senator Walsh showed that this report lay in the office of the attorney general for three months and 24 days before any action was taken.

In a bitter arraignment of policies that favor the trust, the Montana senator said:

"It has been cynically said by a great criminal lawyer that 'you can not convict \$100,000,000.' The iconoclasts of Russia assail our government as being dominated by vast aggregation of capital, the controlling spirits in which manage to work their will through the machinery of government, which we fondly believe assures in this country government by the people. The hold-up man, the confidence man, the burglar who prowls about your houses at midnight, all ply their trade and salve their consciences with the conviction that many men of millions get in one way or another immunity for their crimes.

"Mr. President, if this charge is dismissed, this charge in effect against a man of great wealth, a member of the President's cabinet, a charge preferred by the department of government created by congress for the express purpose, among others, of inquiring into just such matters as this, a majority of that commission being of the same political party as the accused officer, repeated and reasserted by the attorney general of the United

States, allied politically in the same way with him, a fellow member of the cabinet—I say, sir, if this charge is dismissed upon such a pretense of an investigation as has been reviewed here, lie upon your laws!

"By your vote you will either vindicate or undermine the confidence of the American people in their government."

### INVESTMENT WARNING.

A new warning to California investors to beware "taking a flyer" in low-priced German bonds offered by a Houston, Texas, "investment house," was issued today by Edwin M. Daugherty, Commissioner of Corporations.

The attention of the corporation department was called to a flood of circulars sent through the mails to thousands of Californians, urging them to "take a chance with \$10" by buying up a few million mark German bonds. The "chance" was based upon the supposed chance for enhanced value of the bonds at a later date.

Commissioner Daugherty took up the question of the present and possible future value of the bonds with several well-known experts, and discovered that the bonds so offered had practically no chance for greater value beyond their present figure, and that those offered in bulk for \$10 could be bought on the open market for less than \$5.

The Texas concern offered as a "great bargain" billion mark Munich bonds 8-20% 1925 for \$30, and it was ascertained the present market value of these does not exceed \$2.50 per billion marks.

Particular warning was given against purchasing at the price offered by the Texas house the following German bonds: German Treasury 8-15% 1923; Central Union of Prussian Cities 10%; Forced Loan 1922; Cologne 8% 1923; Prussian Prewar and the Munich 8-20% 1925 issues, all of which were offered at what appeared to be "bargain" prices, but which could be purchased on the open market for less than half of the offered price.

## BOSS THE TAILOR

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Done Under  
Strictly  
Union  
Conditions

You May Remember My Name, But Sure  
Would Like to Have You Remember  
the Number

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## UNION LIFE INSURANCE.

Dear Mr. Editor:

We are indebted to Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for permission to use the following splendid article by Dr. Frank, published in Justice, which is the official organ of I. L. G. W. U., of February 12:

"The improved economic conditions of the American organized workers in the key industries of the land—the result of decades of fighting—have led inevitably to a gradual leveling up of their living and health standards, and this finds a logical sequel in the growing demand for a life insurance organization controlled and managed by organized workers for their own benefit and profit. It is easy to foresee that the establishment of a system of union-co-operative insurance will give the workers, in addition to immediate material returns, also a possibility to organize permanently life insurance on a cheaper and more serviceable basis.

Insurance companies have for many years sought to create for themselves a special field of activity among the wage-earning masses, a field that would be best suited to the limited premium-paying capacity of such type of policyholders. A feature of such policies, commonly known in the United States as "industrial" policies, is their small weekly payments, perfunctory medical examinations, or no examinations at all, and small insurance maxima, seldom reaching above the \$500 limit. Industrial insurance so-called was first introduced in England about 70 years ago. After a parliamentary investigation had brought out the fact that the workers were in need of better and safer life insurance than what was supplied to them by the fraternal organizations, or as they are being called in England, "friendly societies." These benevolent societies at that time embraced about three million wage-earning members who were "insured" by these societies against death and sickness.

The first to introduce an "industrial" branch in England was the oldest and biggest British insurance company—the Prudential—1864. The American "Prudential" and the "Metropolitan" and the "John Hancock" began issuing "industrial" policies only in 1874. It did not take these companies long to discover that these workers' policies could be made a source of tremendous revenue. As in the case of many other commodities, so in life insurance it appeared that the worker and the small tradesman could be made to pay comparatively higher rates than persons of wealth. It is an undeniable fact that the workers both in this country and abroad are, and have been, overpaying annually tens of millions of dollars for their life insurance as compared with the average cost of insurance to other classes for proportionate amounts.

The recognition of this fact has given rise to the idea of co-operative life insurance for the masses by the masses as far back as twenty-five years ago. The first large-scale attempt in this direction was made in Sweden, and was later followed in England by the Co-operative Insurance Company, called into being by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, which controls thousands of co-operative shops, factories and farms. The foremost success of co-operative insurance, however, was achieved in Germany, where the organized trade unionists formed in 1912 the first insurance company under the name, "Volks Versorger, Genossenschaft-Genossenschaftliche Lebens Versicherung Aktions Gesellschaft." It was organized with a capital of one million marks, its stock consisting of a thousand shares that were taken up exclusively by trade unions and co-operative societies, which are known in Germany as "Konsum Vereinen."

The biggest German insurance company—"Victoris"—spent annually only 24 per cent of the

premium income for administrative expenses, while the London "Prudential" spent 40 per cent of its premium income for administration, and the New York "Metropolitan" spent 35 per cent. Similarly, while the "Metropolitan" cancelled annually, on the average, 9.3 per cent of the total of its policies, the annual losses of the "Victoria" from cancellation amounted only to 2.4 per cent of its policies.

As a result of such economy, the German masses already at that time enjoyed greater advantages from "popular" insurance than the workers in any other industrial country. Thus, for instance, in 1915, one of the leading German insurance companies could offer to a person 30 years old 343 marks of insurance for a weekly payment of 10 pfennings (2½c), while for a similar premium the English companies offered only 134 marks and the American underwriters, 122 marks (\$30.50).

It is easy to understand therefore why the American workers should be keenly concerned with the creation of a life insurance system of their own. A few years ago the first step in this direction was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which opened a life insurance department under the direction of its late grand chief, Warren E. Stone, the founder of the first labor bank in the United States. The engineers were prompted to take this step as the private companies placed very high insurance rates on them owing to the hazardous nature of their occupation. Other national trade unions had instituted various similar insurance schemes, such as the International Typographical Union and the Granite Cutters' International Association, which operated old age pension funds for their members.

Now, at last, the American Federation of Labor has organized a national labor life insurance company, to be owned in its entirety by national and local trade unions, for the direct purpose of supplying economical life insurance and to render the maximum of service in this field to the organized workers for the lowest possible premium charges. This remarkable undertaking is entering the insurance field under unusually favorable circumstances, but it will be confronted with special problems and difficulties which it will have to solve. We shall discuss some of its unique features in another article in the early future."

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company's affairs are progressing very favorably. Less than 10 per cent of the international unions have already subscribed for 20 per cent of the needed capital.

James Wilson, general president, Pattern Makers' League of America; M. F. Greene, international president, United Hatters of North America, and Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, have accepted positions on the advisory committee, which now numbers thirty-four of the fifty provided for in the by-laws of the company.

Fraternally yours,

MATTHEW WOLL,

President, Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

## PRESS ASSISTANTS GAIN.

Denver Press Assistants employed in commercial printing offices have raised wages to \$35 a week and reduced the work week from 46 to 44 hours.

What the average public speaker lacks in depth and breadth he usually makes up in length.

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**HOW THE DOLE IS WORKING.**

By W. A. Appleton, C. B. E.

General Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions.

"What is your rate?" I asked of some shipwrights who were involved in the unofficial strike at Southampton.

"Sixpence a week!" came the answer.

"No, I don't want to know how much pocket money you have, but how much you receive each week for working in the shipyards."

Doggedly the answer came: "Sixpence a week."

"Now you are talking in riddle which I cannot solve; tell me what you mean."

"Well, the guardians of the poor give 47s. to those who are not working, and our employers give us 47s. 6d. when we are working, therefore our net rate for working a full week is sixpence."

This approximation of relief to wages is not uncommon. West Ham has brought itself near to bankruptcy because the guardians have insisted on paying 59s. 6d. in relief, plus what may come from indirect resources. The skilled engineer in the same district receives 61s. 6d. for a full week's work.

**Thrift Is Discouraged.**

The iron-ore Miner in Dalton-in-Furness is on a rate which fluctuates with the price of pig iron. Today that rate ranges from 6s. 10d. to 7s. 9d. per shift worked. Apart from gas, these men incur all the dangers and disadvantages of the coal miner. Their employers are unanimous in declaring them to be among the most industrious, temperate and thrifty of England's best, and frankly bewail what they themselves describe as "rotten" wages.

The thrift of these iron workers is demonstrated by the fact that numbers own their own houses; a circumstance which is not altogether advantageous, as they are rate-payers, and as such are compelled to subscribe toward the relief of the poor and the wages of those employed by the local authorities—the lowest of these wages being higher than those the miners themselves receive.

It is said that before the slump the local co-operative society had a reserve of £82,000, and that it is now £40,000. Pound by pound it is being withdrawn from the stock which these thrifty folk had accumulated for old age. One man sorrowfully declared that he had withdrawn £15 in four months; an other that he had been compelled to spend £150 of army savings and war gratuities!

**Same Story Everywhere.**

All these men are skilled. Most of them possess skill and tradition inherited from three or four generations, but they are in unsheltered occupations and little can be done.

"Strike," say some of the younger men. "Down tools and end it!"

"Strike, indeed!" say the older men. "What is the use? The banks are encumbered with hundreds of thousands of tons of ore; the mines are closing; the furnaces are damping down; the shares of the companies have fallen below 20s. to 15s., and 12s., and in one case they stand at 4s. 6d. Numerically we are weak, and the governments have no use for the weak. We must tighten our belts, wear the ragged working jeans a little longer, forget that the clogs let water in!"

These men are loyal subjects of the king; some are old soldiers; they are living godly, sober and religious lives, but their standard of living depends not upon the fears of governments or the sentiments of municipal authorities, but upon the price of pig iron. And the price of pig iron is falling!

From every part of the country come similar stories. The agricultural laborer, the cotton operative, the skilled worker in metal, the productive workers in all the unsheltered trades, receiving little and yet compelled by governments and local authorities to contribute toward the wages, free

holidays, and pensions of those who are better paid and, in the main, less arduously employed.

**Manual Arts Suffer.**

One outstanding consequence of this financial degradation of the manual worker is the disinclination of parents to place their children in these unsheltered occupations. Education authorities report with unwelcome reiteration the tendency to avoid classes arranged for students of the manual arts. Always is there the demand for instruction which may help the clerical, the literary, and the teaching professions; or assist the potential shopkeeper or merchant or public official to attain wealth and position. Too seldom are there requests for instruction which will add to the efficiency and the happiness of the hewers of wood and the drawers of water.

Everyone admits that it is wrong to leave the competitive trades in such inferior financial conditions, but no one appears to have the will or the courage to fight their battles. And yet without them, all the sheltered trades and occupations would be undone. Apart from the manual worker there would be little for the others to carry or exploit. The men who dig, who weave, who make and work the cunning machines, who build the great bridges and the mighty ships, are the true bases of the stable state. Those who make miracles with their hands are, to the true statesman, at least of equal value with those who weave cobwebs in their brains.

If there are any true statesmen remaining, they will see to it that the unfair disparities existing between the sheltered and the unsheltered industries are immediately and remedially attacked.

**SPIKE THIS!**

(By International Labor News Service.)

"Cost of living," that moth-eaten fraud of war days, is being dragged out of its basement to trap the street car employes of Philadelphia's anti-union traction magnates, pursuant to the famous Mitten policy.

Under the new orders an index figure is to be arrived at by "weighing" certain key commodities and a standard cost of living fixed. As this moves up and down, wages will be moved up and down.

Thus, if the traction magnates get away with it, Philadelphia street car employes will be chained to a fixed wage, with no hope of betterment at any time.

The cost of living device as a means of wage fixing was first brought into national prominence in 1917 by the National War Labor Board under the guidance of Frank P. Walsh. As a means of increasing temporarily the wages of the much underpaid trades, it worked, up to a point.

But labor leaders, notably Samuel Gompers, saw the deception in this device when commodity prices should cease advancing and should either stand still or move downward. Then, it was predicted, employers would seize the opportunity to decrease wages by using the same argument which had been used to push them upward.

The transit magnates fancifully claim their cost-of-living wage rate to be a living and saving wage—but always "standard"!

Says the company:

"The wages paid are to be adjusted upward or downward, so that at all times the contents of the pay envelope will be sufficient to buy the same number of standard market baskets regardless of the changes in price upward or downward, to the end that the wage shall always be sufficient to maintain the present standard of living."

While labor demands a constantly improving standard of life and living, and while that is the whole tendency of the modern mechanized world, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company thus proclaims to its employes that the millennium has come, so far as they are concerned, and that there is never to be anything any better!

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### LABOR QUERIES.

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—Did Abraham Lincoln say that labor is superior to capital?

A.—His message to Congress in December, 1861, Lincoln said: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed had not labor first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration."

Q.—How many bakers' union labels are used in foodstuffs in the United States annually?

A.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America reports that considerably more than a billion labels are used annually.

Q.—Who was John Robertson?

A.—John Robertson was a Labor member of the British Parliament and chairman of the Scottish Miners' Union. He died in Glasgow, February 14 of this year.

Q.—Does organized labor oppose censorship of motion pictures?

A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor has gone on record a number of times as opposing motion picture censorship.

Q.—Does the American Federation of Labor believe that the Federal Government should be a model employer?

A.—The 1920 convention of the A. F. of L. said: "It is a widely accepted principle that the Government as an employer should on its own account and as an example takes the lead in establishing just and practical conditions of employment."

### URGED TO "CLEAN HOUSE."

"Wall Street will face radical legislation if it does not 'vigorously clean house,'" said Professor William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, in continuing his protest against corporations issuing stock to the public that has no voting power. "The managements of these corporations retain control by placing all power in select stock, which they or others 'insiders' hold.

"If public utility corporations force the issue," said Professor Ripley, "it will not be the first fracas of the kind that I have been in. It will be but a repetition of the fight to clean up the railroads, which started in 1900. If the railroads had united at the time in condemnation of such occurrences as the notorious reorganization of the Chicago & Alton by Harriman they might never had much of the federal legislation which later was enacted."

"The so-called 'consumer ownership' of public utilities has good and bad features," said Professor Ripley.

"This system is fraught with dangerous possibilities, which may degenerate into practical bribery of the participating consumer to acquiesce in a scale of rates unjust to the non-investing consumer."

Professor Ripley's charge has aroused opposition of public utility companies, who reply with the usual charges of "attacks on capital," as did railroad wreckers twenty-five years ago.

In order to make a living a man must either work himself, or work somebody else.

### KEEP WAGES HIGH!

(By International Labor News Service.)

"The regulation of wages through the law of supply and demand as announced by Adam Smith, and the 'Iron Law of Wages' as announced by John Stewart Mill, have been discarded by modern day economists," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the undergraduates of Princeton University.

"The old theory of wages," he said, "has been forced to give way to the new theory. The old economic theory was advanced by economists, while the new economic theory is enunciated by manufacturers of practical experience and the spokesmen and advocates of organized labor.

"The primary purpose of organized labor is to secure better wages and better conditions for its membership. The workers who are organized seek to advance their economic and social interests through organization and collective bargaining."

He then referred to the increased productivity of the workers which he said had taken place without attracting attention. The change had been gradual, but during the last twenty-five years the average worker had increased his productive capacity 25 per cent.

"That being true," he said, "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages are increased in proportion to his increasing productive power. Organized labor is committed to a policy of high wages and increasing purchasing power. American prosperity cannot be maintained upon any other basis.

"It is obviously necessary, in order to avoid a period of over-production during which the manufacturer finds no market for his goods and the merchant finds the volume of his sales curtailed, that the purchasing power of the great mass of wage earners must be maintained through the payment of high wages at a point where they may buy their share of the quantity approximating the output of industry. Through this process the wheels of industry can be kept moving, and all groups of people may feel the stimulating effect which is bound to radiate from the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the consuming public. It is an historic fact that high wages and prosperity are inseparably associated while low wages and industrial depression are affinitive."

### TRICKY AMENDMENT IS BLOCKED.

Organized labor and several organizations of women voters blocked a scheme to slip the Wadsworth-Garrett constitutional amendment through the House. There has been no public discussion of the plan, which is one of the most far-reaching proposals ever submitted to Congress. The House Judiciary Committee agreed to hold hearings on the measure.

If the bill was enacted it would permit thirteen states—one-fourth—to defeat a constitutional amendment and would prohibit a state legislature from reversing its position, once a vote was recorded on any amendment.

At the present time the fight for a constitutional amendment is continuous, as is instanced by the child labor amendment. Under the plan favored by Senator Wadsworth and Congressman Garrett of Tennessee the child labor amendment would be considered defeated, as it has been rejected by the legislatures of more than one-fourth of the states. Opponents of the Wadsworth-Garrett bill issued this statement:

"We believe in the wisdom, the sagacity, the prudence and the foresight of the makers of the Constitution, and we believe that these statesmen, being men of vision, anticipated the possible inadequacy of this instrument through all generations, and provided the needed elasticity by good and sufficient rules for its amendment.

"We are opposed to the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment on the grounds that it is undemocratic, contrary to the principles of our Government, and that it forms an almost impossible barrier to future amendments to the Constitution.

"It gives to thirteen states not only a veto power over all other states, but the minority of thirteen states would be able to prevent even consideration by other states."

The Clerical Employees' Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western region, is seeking an increase in wages. Officers of the Association have requested an increase for the 4000 employees they represent. The brief was submitted by A. A. Merz, Indianapolis, regional chairman of the association, who cited increased living costs as the main reason why the workers should have more money. It was pointed out that the average wages of the 4000 men was about \$114 a month.

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## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## OUR IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT—III.

I think perhaps nobody really can value justly the contribution of past generations to our present civilization. Primitive men laid the foundations upon which the whole superstructure now rests. The present mechanical age is not a thing suddenly sprung into existence; it is rather the outgrowth of thousands of generations of men who have unceasingly striven to improve nature—the evolution of the ages.

This evolution has been slow and painful. When men grow old their minds tend toward conservatism, which is often mistaken for wisdom. Graybeards usually counsel against new and untried things, and thus delay the eternal march. Youth is impetuous. It rushes in without experience and winds up in failure or disaster. Thus youth, too, impedes the evolution.

More potent, however, than the impetuosity of youth or the conservatism of age in obstructing progress is the attitude of those generations—and there have been many of them in the history of the race—which regarded the world as they found it as God-given, and efforts to improve it or to inquire into the workings of nature as sacrilege. Even today, and in America, there are vast hordes who look askance at some proposed governmental policy because, forsooth, the early patriots solemnly warned against similar action in their day. No one would seriously look to Washington for advice on the conduct of railroads, or Jefferson on the regulation of public service corporations, or Lincoln on airplanes, or Grant on submarines, or McKinley on radio, but most of us, assuming government to be immutable, attribute to their utterances the qualities of omniscience.

The radio and the voices that come to us from the far places make us just a little skittish, but most of the things that contribute to our present high state of civilization are plainly physical and are a product of understanding of just a few of the laws which govern physical things. They are made possible only because men have defied the ignorance of youthful impetuosity, the ignorance of graybeard wisdom and the ignorance of superstition and have dug out those laws and applied them.

Government, too, is a science. The governors, however, practice the science with about the same insight as mechanics displayed in practicing their science by the experimental method, before mechanical laws were understood. Progress in government, too, is impeded by the ignorance of youthful impetuosity, the ignorance of graybeard wisdom and the ignorance of superstition.

Only in comparatively recent years have men been permitted to exercise their intelligence in developing mechanical things—to improving our environment—without fear of the stake or the gibbet. It is still lese majeste to inquire into the laws that govern government, to question the imperial wisdom of the powers that be. We still put men in jail for expressing opinions contrary to those of the majority of the great moronic brotherhood that makes up the electorate of the republic.

Bobbed hair saves many lives of factory girls by doing away with the danger of hair being caught in the machinery.

The American Prison Association asks federal judges to investigate condition of prisoners in unfit jails.

## WORKERS MUST STUDY PROBLEMS.

Workers' colleges and workers' study classes are justified in the annual report of President Angell of Yale University.

It is generally understood that university graduates are equipped to lead in developing democratic thought, to direct democratic institutions, and that they are awake to the significance of present-day social and economic changes.

But these changes are unknown to the university student, according to President Angell. The undergraduate is "ill-informed about political affairs and notably indifferent to them, except in the presence of an election," he says.

"A few ardent souls are always stirred by the unrighteousness of industrial, social and political conditions, and voices proclaiming the gospel of religious and moral reform are always to be heard in the academic wilderness."

"But, in general," continues President Angell, "the student knows nothing of these questions."

To the wage earner, these social, economic and political problems are neither abstract nor fantastic. They are vital. They affect his life and the lives of those dependent upon him. He must understand them if he is to live as befits men.

To be merely interested in them "in the presence of an election" is no solution. An uneducated ballot is the joy of privilege.

As citizens and as trade unionists the workers must depend upon themselves to acquire a knowledge of the mighty forces now in operation.

They must distinguish between facts and formulas, reality and generalizations. To acquire this knowledge means study.

Workers must understand the trade union philosophy, that they may defend same and enlarge its scope. If they are to save themselves from being swept into the maw of our mighty industrial machine that is now developing, they must link up a wider knowledge with their experience and their needs.

To ignore the silent industrial and political revolution now on is to arm ignorance and standpatism, that is only interested "in the presence of an election"; that only acts when the status quo is threatened.

The A. F. of L. calls on trade unionists to organize workers' colleges and study classes. Acting with the Workers' Education Bureau, 476 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, a workers' educational system has been developed that should attract every active trade unionist.

Wage workers, both men and women, should be intellectually equipped to meet present-day problems that were unknown even a decade ago.

## AMERICA'S LABOR POWER AMPLE.

"The war taught this country that it need not depend on immigration for a labor supply," said W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, speaking before a group of business women.

"What undoubtedly prevented immigration restriction in earlier years was the prevalent idea that this country is a haven of refuge for the oppressed peoples of the world," said Mr. Husband.

"Another question that worked against restriction was 'who shall do our work?' The general belief was that we had to have immigration to solve the question of our labor supply. The war showed that America could supply its own labor. Increased efficiency also helped to solve that question. I know of one large concern that in 1924 had an output of \$50,000,000 with a payroll of 22,000 men. In 1925 the same firm had an output of \$92,000,000 with only 14,000. The answer is improved mechanical contrivances."

Accidental automobile deaths in 1925 totalled 21,000, an increase of 5 per cent over 1924, National Safety Council reports.

All those who oppose intellectual truths merely stir the fire; the cinders fly about and set fire to that which else they had not touched.—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

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MEMBER OF  
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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926

Miss Marion Talley of Kansas City, who has created such a furor in the musical world by her grand opera debut in New York City at the age of 19, is the daughter of a trade unionist, Charles M. Talley of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who is daily working at his trade.

A recent newspaper story was to the effect that in this country we are sending a higher grade of criminals to the penitentiary and that they are better educated and generally more intelligent than those of a former time. Whether that means that the ranks of the lower grade criminals have been exhausted or whether the levels of education and intelligence have been lifted is not made clear in the story, though it is asserted that the tendency indicates that the world is growing better. At any rate, there is plenty of room for differences of opinion as to just what sort of story the statistics tell.

Reports in this country from Moscow are now to the effect that William Z. Foster will not be permitted to leave Russia until such time as Ruthenberg, who succeeded Foster as the Communist leader in the United States, has had ample time to "consolidate his position" in control of the Workers' Party of America, yet there are people in this country foolish enough to believe that the Soviet Government of Russia does not maintain paid agents in the United States. There are a number of red propagandists in the United States who have no visible means of support, but who are living in luxury. How can they do it?

It is reported by those special writers who always somehow manage to get very "close to the White House" when the White House needs to have something said, that the President is very much interested in the question of corporation control through the device of non-voting stock. Also it is reported in the same manner that the President has been the directing genius back of the various moves to stop formation of the great foodstuffs merger. Whereupon a prediction is made: Like many other moves in the White House, this is "good stuff" for publicity, it hurts nobody and will be followed by nothing. There has been much twaddle from the "confidential sources close to the President," as well as from many self-elected reformers about the bread trust and precious little in the way of solid, constructive suggestion.

## Chinese "Baby Labor" Forbidden

Chinese labor, after centuries of nineteen-hour days and seven-day weeks, with no vacation, sees hope for better labor conditions at last through Chinese membership in the League of Nations and hence automatically in the International Labor Organization. Royal Meeker in the current issue of the League of Nations News, published by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, outlines the new "factory regulations" recommended to the Chinese Government by the last International Labor Conference.

Chinese employers, who for years have employed at heavy tasks children of five to fourteen years of age, and who have required employees to stay by the job nineteen hours a day, are now adopting labor regulations limiting the age of child laborers to boys over ten and girls over twelve, and restricting hours to eight a day for young persons and ten hours a day for adults.

Very young children who formerly began work at three o'clock in the morning will now be forbidden to work at night between 8 p. m. and 4 a. m. if the conference's "factory regulations" are adopted by the Chinese Government as they bid fair to be, according to Meeker.

Not only is the Chinese employer urged by the International Labor Organization to adopt more humane policies with regard to hours and labor, but he is also urged to "provide facilities and defray the cost of further education for young persons and adults who have not completed their education."

Meeker concludes his article on Chinese labor betterment with a reminder that "Americans should not forget that much remains to be done in the way of labor law enforcement in this country. Many labor laws on the statute books of the states, while mandatory in form are utterly ineffective because the inspection force is either inadequate or unwilling to enforce them," he says.

This news should bring a blush of shame to the faces of those in this country who opposed the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it furnishes evidence that they are less progressive and more greedy than are the so-called heathen Chinese. It should also open the eyes of those in the labor movement who, through one means or another, have been persuaded to oppose the League of Nations in spite of the fact that the American Federation of Labor and an overwhelming majority of its membership stand in favor of entry into the League by the United States.

This story also indicates that the slumbering millions of China are really being aroused and that the employers are being forced to pay some heed to advancing civilization and the demands of the modern worker. May the tendencies in this direction continue indefinitely in all of Asia.

The Orient has been slow to fall into line in the forward march of civilization, and particularly has this been true of China, so that when such news as this story given out by Royal Meeker comes to us it is deserving of more than ordinary circulation because it means that an element that has been holding back the more progressive countries of the Orient is now awake and ready to take its place in the army of industrial progress for the benefit of society generally. No better news concerning China has been heard for many a long day.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

According to the State Controller, the new Federal revenue law, insofar as it relates to inheritance taxes, takes away the advantage that Florida attempted to take of other states. Florida passed an amendment to its constitution making it impossible for the Legislature to levy an inheritance tax. It was the idea that by so doing that state would attract all the millionaires to it as a fine place in which to die, but the Federal law has been so arranged as to levy an inheritance tax based upon the amount collected by the different states. That is to say, if a state collects no such tax then the total amount is collected by the Federal government, but if a state collects a 10 per cent tax, then 10 per cent is deducted from the Federal tax. That will serve to equalize things.

There comes from the vice-president of the Republic of Nicaragua a letter. It is on official stationery, headed, "Republic of Nicaragua, Central America, Vice-President," and it is all in perfect form and good order. But the capital of Nicaragua is Managua and this letter from the vice-president of Nicaragua is not dated at Managua. Nor is it even dated in Nicaragua. No; this letter from the second highest elected official in Nicaragua is dated from a hotel in Washington, D. C. This is because a military boss succeeded in forcing the president to quit office and then in driving the vice-president into exile. This is indeed a pretty state of affairs for 1926, but it still can happen, as the letter shows. And the bright ray of sunshine in the mess is that the United States has declined to recognize the usurper, just as it refused to recognize the old butcher Huerta and just as it refused and still refuses to recognize the usurping, slaughtering Bolsheviks in Russia. And that is all to the good.

Commissioner of Immigration Henry H. Curran proved his ability to think clearly and sanely in a statement in which he made a plea for clarification of the provisions of the immigration law under which it attempted to exclude the Countess of Cathcart. The following from his statement is worth reading: "Amid all the dust that has been kicked up by the Cathcart case, the thing that stands out most clearly is the need for correcting the curious kinks that exist in the law itself. I think Congress should do this without delay. From an administrative point of view we shall be in a jumble until it is done. To put the remedy in a nutshell, I would wipe out altogether the phrase 'felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude,' and insert in its place a list of specific offenses which may bar a visitor or immigrant from coming into our country. Then we shall know where we stand. If we would exclude for murder or theft or adultery, why not say so? To leave it all to 'moral turpitude' is about as clear as mud. Just exactly what is 'moral turpitude'? Does anybody know? You can make your own choice, from murder all the way down to a glass of beer. Opinions differ. Nor does it help to speak of a 'felony or other crime or misdemeanor.' For what is crime in one part of the world is a virtue in another. Head-hunting is murder in England and America, but in the South Sea Islands it is the national sport, like baseball or cricket. Adultery is not generally a crime abroad. In our own United States it is a crime in some states, but not in others. Just where do we get in this sort of fog? What we need is a list of definite offenses, drawn up and enacted by Congress."

## WIT AT RANDOM

Mary—I didn't know Ted had any idea of marrying you.

Ann—He hadn't—it was entirely my own idea.—Life.

Wife—That boy of ours gets more like you every day.

Husband (meekly)—What's he been up to now?—The Humorist (London).

"I don't know whether to become a painter or a poet!"

"Become a painter!"

"Have you seen my pictures?"

"No, but I have read your poems!"—Dorfbarbier (Berlin).

In Europe, George Ade was presented to a German professor of literature, who asked, "Mr. Ade, have your works been translated into German?"

"No," replied Ade, "they haven't been translated into English yet."—The Christian Register.

Simmons had returned from his vacation.

"I certainly enjoyed the husking-bees," he said to a friend. "Were you ever in the country during the season of husking-bees?"

"Husking-bees!" exclaimed the girl; "why I never heard of that! How do you husk a bee, anyway, Mr. Simmons?"—The Open Road.

Foreman (to boy wanting a job)—Can you wheel out a barrow full of smoke for me?

Boy—Sure! If you fill it up.

"Titler boasts that no living man could forge his name successfully to a check and get it cashed. Has he such a peculiar signature?"

"No. He hasn't any money in the bank."

"Are you of the opinion, James," asked a slim-looking young man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"

"Not unless you follow the directions."

"What are the directions?"

"Keep the bottle tightly corked."

John Galsworthy has awarded the palm for the greatest newspaper headline. It appeared in an American newspaper over a story of the refusal of Robert Bridges, the English poet laureate, to be interviewed, and it read: "King's Canary Won't Chirp."—Manchester Union.

A lady who had just received an interesting bit of news said to her little daughter:

"Marjorie, dear, auntie has a new baby, and now mama is the baby's aunt, papa is the baby's uncle and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Marjorie, wonderingly, "wasn't that arranged quick?"

An old woman was put in the witness box to tell what she knew about the annihilation of a prize pig by a motor car. Being sworn, she was asked if she had seen the car kill the pig in question.

"I seed it."

"Then," said counsel, "tell the court in as few words as possible just how it occurred."

"Yes, sir. It jest tooted and tuck him."

A young Irishman recently applied for a job as life-saver at the municipal baths. As he was about six feet six inches tall and well built, the chief life-saver gave him an application blank to fill out.

"By the way," said the chief life-saver, "can you swim?"

"No," replied the applicant, "but I can wade like blazes!"

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Merrily intolerance goes its shadowed, slinking way, leering from behind pillars, smirking from dark alleys—having a ghoulishly good time generally, at the expense of folks who would be decent and clean minded if they could get the chance. If there is a growth of pruriency—and it is far from proven—the professional dealers in moral purity must shoulder most of the blame. It is a perversity of human nature, well known, that "verboten" signs get kicked over much more frequently than those signs which proclaim the right of free and untrammelled entry. And the paths which are intended to be blocked by the "verboten" signs usually are among our most worn thoroughfares.

Just what to do about control of public morals is, with many people, a moot question. But that bigotry is on the gain is not a moot question, and much is the evidence thereof. The play "Desire Under the Elms," which ran for months in New York, has been stopped by the cops in Los Angeles, which, unless memory is tricky, was one of the first American cities to employ women cops to patrol the twilight zone in search of moral delinquency. The O'Neill play ran for a week in Los Angeles before the cops found out that it was indecent. No doubt the police waited until they had all seen the play before they closed it to others.

Every so often a book is attacked or suppressed, or a picture condemned by the morals squad of some city or other, or by the self-appointed guardians of everybody else's conduct and desires. There is somewhere a proper level of conduct. That is, there is decency and indecency. But it is not to be determined arbitrarily by cops—men or women—by self-appointed purity patriots, or by frozen bigots ambulating in human disguise. When Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was published there was a great howl of rage from the purity gang of that day. But good sense prevailed and the legacy of Whitman's art was preserved without mutilation by the sharpshooters of the barnyard fence.

It will perhaps grieve the moguls of the morals-guarding force to be called bigots, but they are nothing less. They are rather more than less. And what is more important is the fact that the more the bigots hound the American people the more vigorously will the American people make known their resentment at such half-wit monkey business. Among the most potent forces making for disregard of old codes today are the prurient fools who seek to make even more restricting and binding the blue laws and the blue traditions of an older and different day. Of course, after decent, self-respecting, normal men and women have stood about so much of this exemplification of a pathological condition they will sicken at the whole mess and kick it into the rivers and oceans for purely sanitary reasons.

There are some people who are over-zealous in the matter of preparedness, and the thought of an emergency arising is a constant dread, as they have no self-reliance. They are like the young woman making her first ocean voyage, who timorously approached the captain. "Captain, I feel an attack of seasickness coming on. What shall I do?" His very sound and practical advice was: "Tain't necessary for me to tell you. When the time comes, you'll do it."



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Something like a century ago the line, "Westward the course of empire holds its sway," was written. It holds true today and though real estate and business men do not quote it they mean the same thing with their vague localism, "Out Market." It's this urge to follow the sun which causes institutions to yield to the influence as readily as nations, and it's not surprising to note The Bulletin, always abreast of the times, migrating in a westerly direction.

Its new home, on Mission between Fourth and Fifth, of modified Gothic architecture, was built to house the present manifold activities of this metropolitan daily. Also continued expansion is pre-saged in its six stories and basement.

A commodious business office occupies half of the main floor, the rear being given over to casting and stereotyping, while the mezzanine holds accounting department and mail room. Storerooms for various things, waste paper and heating machinery are basement fixtures, as are insulated blocks in which the press stands and by means of which vibration is prevented. A Hoe, the press, of unit construction, feeds from below and delivers its product on Jessie street.

Another floor, the second, may properly be called The Bulletin, being nothing less than space sacred to the editorial department, with its ever-present library. Spiral stairways, copy chutes, special elevators, speaking tubes and telephones connect it with the story above, on which that necessary evil—the composing room—is snugly ensconced. Of its 30 linotypes, six 9's, two 21's, and two 14's are new; the same holding true of two Ludlows and one of the two Monotype material makers.

Photographic, photo-engraving and job printing plants use floor four. Features that should prove very acceptable are the modern conveniences on each floor, such as shower baths, locker rooms, ventilating apparatus operated on the forced draft system, and the several entrances permitting quick exit and ingress. The building itself is class A, earthquake proof and built to carry heavy loads.

Regarding the paper itself, that well-known and energetic newspaper personality, Managing Editor "Billy" Hines, indicates that from the time it enters its new home The Bulletin will have a balanced makeup of its news columns in black and white so as to obtain contrasts without the use of bizarre composition. Lighter, more readable fonts and the absence of large, startling headlines will accordingly be two of the changes.

The tendency among the best newspapers, says Mr. Hines, is to get away from circus poster heads. Too much emphasis is no emphasis, and he points out that it is what is in a paper that counts, not in the stress and screech employed.

Before equipment was ordered eastern representatives of manufacturing companies were called to San Francisco for conferences with General Foreman Ross E. Heller, who also went east to make a survey of newspaper plants, study production methods and confer with typographical experts, so the decision to give The Bulletin a new dress was not suddenly arrived at, but represents deliberate consideration.

An old-time San Francisco printer, Mack D. Ward, is adroom skipper in daylight, Larry Zoph doing the honors after sunset. Charley White is Mr. Heller's chief assistant, capably reinforced by Harry Cross as head makeup and Paul Bauer as night foreman. Typographical Union's interests are taken care of by W. A. Davis, recently elected chairman. An average of 60 typos comprise the chapel.

Printed by Whitton, Towne & Co., the Evening Bulletin was founded October 5, 1955, by C. O. Gerberding & Co. Unceasing attacks on vice by The Bulletin culminated in the murder of Editor

James King of William, on May 14, 1856, and subsequent formation of leading citizens of the Vigilance Committee. Through the years San Francisco and The Bulletin have grown great together, their stories inextricably woven, and all San Francisco will unite to wish it prosperity in its new home.

The Printers' Mutual Aid Society announces to its members in Oakland and the East Bay section a change in physicians and drug stores. Dr. Scudder, who has looked after the interests of members in the East Bay for many years, has found it impossible to carry on the work and has resigned. Dr. Fred W. Hodgins, 72 Bacon Building, has taken over the work. His office hours are as follows: 11 a. m. to 12, and 2 to 4 p. m.; Tuesday and Saturday evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12. Office phone, Oakland 3519; residence, Oakland 8732. Dr. Hodgins is highly recommended to the Society. Prescriptions written by Dr. Hodgins will be filled by the Federal Drug Co., at their stores at Sixteenth, Telegraph and San Pablo avenue. East Bay members of the Society are requested to cut this out and preserve it for future reference.

"Jim" Flemming is again visiting his many friends in San Francisco and Oakland, following an absence of about a year.

The label committee of No. 21 met Thursday night of this week and counted the pieces of non-label matter returned during the month of February. Announcement of the winner of cash prizes will be made at the March meeting of the union. But it can safely be stated that each month shows an increase in the number of pieces returned. Observation also shows that the work of the committee is bearing fruit as many pieces of printing which formerly were without the label are now carrying that imprint of "good workmanship." Will you help yourself by returning every piece of printing which does not bear the label to headquarters? Cash prizes of \$10, \$7.50, \$5 and \$2.50 are being given for the return of non-labeled printing done for San Francisco Merchants, business men and manufacturers.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

E. L. "Doc" Walker, who has spent the last three weeks looking over several business enterprises with a view of investing, returned to work the latter part of last week convinced that working for a living isn't half as bad as it is "cracked up" to be.

Tom Brady, apprentice, whose ambition is to be a racing driver rather than a printer, proved to himself—and, incidentally, a traffic "cop"—that he had ability along those lines when he got something like "84" out of the old family bus last week. Tom was all enthused as he outlined his dreams, and expected a little encouragement. But the judge was one of those hard-hearted old birds and threw a couple of buckets of cold water on Tom's ambition; so now Tom has to work the next several weeks gratis.

George Hirst, machinist, had the right idea, or at least he thought he did, when he proudly exhibited his "own make," with the remark that "it's foolish to pay a high price for a car when you can make your own much better and cheaper." But when it blocked traffic after having fallen apart in the downtown section and had to be hauled home on a truck, George became a trifle skeptical himself. However, nothing daunts George, so he purchased a bolt of bailing wire, some bolts and nuts and swears he will have a "regular" car yet.

Jack Morrisy, known to many old-timers of the hand-set and corner bulletin board days, dropped into the Chronicle last week to renew acquaintances with some of the boys he worked with in the eighties and nineties. Mr. Morrisy, who has not been working at the trade since 1915, was instrumental in forming the local mailers' union and

was one of its charter members. He wishes to be remembered to all his old-time friends.

Sam Wiseman returned to work the first part of the week after a few days' vacation, passed mostly in learning to operate his "1926" gas wagon.

W. O. A. "Bill" Townsell, who has been on the sick list the past two weeks, returned to work last Monday, "feeling fit and fine."

J. J. Neeley, also on the sick list, returned the first of the week after an absence of three weeks.

### Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Probably the largest force of subs in Daily News history congregated about the slipboard just preceding call of time at nights this week. The unfortunate part of it is that so few of them were needed.

San Francisco in general and the Daily News

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in particular have done so well by Operator Miller he intends to reside here permanently. But he can't be here and take care of an orchard in the Rogue River country of Oregon, so if anyone feels an impulse toward back-to-nature he might do well to interview Mr. Miller.

With Proofreader Gasaway doing Ed Lowe's comma-chasing stunt, some of the boys want the Lowe-down on Ed's whereabouts—is he gassing away at the club or over sunny Cal's shimmering highways?

Every day or so Skipper Davy puts in some device to save time and shoe leather. His philosophy seems to be that as long as the "ol' bean" works the "dogs" won't have to, as we say south o' the slot. No more chasing into the editorial room with proofs or to get copy, not as long as the new aerial railway runs.

"My Essex," as Bird calls his bus, is eating her oats in a repair shop and his nightly half dozen gratis passengers are getting some much-needed exercise. Anyway, the accident perhaps will keep the Railroad Commission from serving a summons on him for running a public carrier without a license.

#### NEW FEUDALISM PREDICTED.

A new feudalism, with everybody fed and nobody free, was declared a possibility by Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, in a speech before the Cleveland Forum.

In tracing the development of present-day industrialists, Dr. Ryan said that this new feudalism is threatening the liberty of America.

Political liberty in the United States is not threatened, he said, but civil and economic liberty "are today in greater danger than at any time in the last century and a quarter." He deplored the tendency of legislatures, executives and courts "to diminish, under the stress of an assumed present emergency, such liberties and freedom of speech, or printing, and of association." Injunctions against labor bodies and "legal toleration" of monopolies were pointed out as attacks upon economic liberty.

"It is highly significant that the recent restrictions upon civil as well as economic liberty can be traced, on the whole, to economic motives and economic influences," he continued.

"The decline of both kinds of liberty is only one of many indications that we are approaching a condition of society in which the great masters of industry will be permitted to do about what they please, on the theory that such a policy is best for the common good.

"After more than three centuries, there approaches a return to feudalism. The new feudalism is political and industrial. Not improbably it will be more or less benevolent. The lords of industry will realize, at least for a considerable number of years, that their position and profits will be more secure if they refrain from the cruder and coarser forms of injustice and permit the dependent classes, both urban and rural, to obtain a moderate share of the products of industry. The masses will probably enjoy a slightly higher degree of economic welfare than has ever been within their reach before. But they will enjoy it at the expense of genuine freedom. The mind of the masses will have become a slave mind.

"Possibly this is the kind of society that we want in this country, but it is not the kind that made and kept America free. It is emphatically not the kind of society that committed the destinies of the country to the custody of Abraham Lincoln."

Success is largely a matter of making the expenditure of your energies count for something.

#### WOULD DEMOLISH TENEMENTS.

Departing from stereotyped methods, Governor Smith opened his drive for housing relief in New York city with recommendations to the legislature that are declared "radical" and "unconstitutional."

He declared that private enterprise has failed to meet the need of 70,000 new houses for low-waged citizens, and he calls for the condemnation and demolition on a large scale of land on which stand unsightly and unsanitary old tenements, many of which have been pronounced unfit for human habitation. The governor's plan provides for model dwellings renting from \$12.50 to \$9 a room. Public funds would not be used, but the plan would be realized between co-operation through two prospective new state agencies, a state housing board and a state housing bank, the latter exercising the state's right of eminent domain; and limited dividend corporations which, while private, would submit to regulation by the state with regard to profits and rentals.

The proposal is certain to arouse the hostility of landlords, and the cry "unconstitutional" is already heard.

A report filed by the Housing and Regional Planning Commission says that private building for profit satisfies the immediate housing demand of 30 per cent of the population, but further construction becomes unprofitable. It is stated that two-thirds of the families in New York city have incomes of less than \$2500 a year, and that no housing accommodation is available to this vast underlying population.

"A system of producing houses which is geared to less than one-third of the current requirements of society must be accounted a social failure," the report states.

"During the first half century of investigation the close connection between bad housing and contagious diseases, like smallpox, and infectious diseases like tuberculosis, were clearly established. The draft riots during the Civil war called attention to the persistence of those evils with renewed force."

The report includes a list of old tenements in New York city which were declared a menace 40 years ago and which still are in use. Basing their opinion on the average rate of demolition of these tenements for the years 1909 to 1925 inclusive, the commission estimates that it will be 138 years before these sub-standard dwellings are demolished.

Although they agreed to submit their wage-cutting program to arbitration, four large boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec City even before the arbitration board was formed began to bring in non-union workers from other places and put them to work at reduced rates. This caused a strike of the employees of the four factories, who are members of the National and Catholic Union. The four manufacturers are determined to enforce the open shop as well as cut wages. The arbitrary action of the employers is forcing the Quebec workers to realize the weakness of isolation, and there is already talk of reorganizing under the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Years ago, under very similar circumstances, Montreal boot and shoe workers abandoned their independent unions and linked up with the international, through which they have greatly improved their position.

Judge Wallace McCamant's charge that the late Theodore Roosevelt "was not an American" caused such a protest that the Oregon man was forced to modify his statement. McCamant made this claim before a Senate committee that is examining his appointment by the President as a federal judge. He made his reference to President Roosevelt in discussing the latter's claim that federal court decisions should be subject to a review by the people.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of February 26, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Steam Engineers, J. E. Holmes, vice E. P. Stevens. Bakers No. 24, Andrew Bauer, Jurgen Petersen, Phillip Schweinfurth, John Berzel, Herman Konig. Electrical Workers No. 6, Harry Romick, vice F. S. Desmond. Garage Employees, Charles Owens, George Melcher. Ice Drivers, R. Murphy, vice E. Tracey. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Cigar Makers, Cooks No. 44 and Typographical No. 21, stating they would pay the required assessment for the support of the Trade Union Promotional League. From the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, informing the Council that a special meeting of the Public Utilities and Finance Committees would be held March 2nd at 8 o'clock. From the Sailors Union, invitation to address them on their forty-first birthday. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, offering shares of stock for sale.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application from the men employed as sewer men by the city, for to be organized.

Communication from the Tunnel Workers' Union, relative to non-union made goods and goods from convict labor being sold on the Hetch Hetchy project, and merchants handling union-made garments were prohibited from going into the camps to solicit business from the men. Moved that communication be referred to the Board of Public Works; motion carried.

Request Complied With—From the Franciscan Festival Committee, requesting the Council to appoint a committee for the purpose of co-operating with them in making the festival a success. Brothers O'Connell and Daly were appointed to represent this Council at said meeting.

**Reports of Unions**—Auto Mechanics—Have adopted the Trade Union Promotional League and will pay the required assessment. Sailors—Will celebrate the forty-first anniversary on the 6th of March. Janitors—Have concurred in the Promotional League program. Trackmen—Are hopeful for wage increase. Tailors—Requested delegates and friends to demand the union label when purchasing clothes; have endorsed the program of the Promotional League; donated \$25 to the Miners. Bottlers—Hollywood Ginger Ale Company is now fair to organized labor; thanked the Secretary for his very kind assistance. Bakery Drivers—The Langendorf Baking Company ordered caps with union label; manufacturer put fake label in them and was prosecuted and fined \$50. Garment Workers—Will pay the required assessment to Promotional League; requested a demand for the union label when purchasing garments; will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary. Lithographers—Requested that unions demand the lithographers' label on all lithographic work. Waiters—Are progressing.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Nominations**—To fill vacancy on the Law and Legislative Committee; Delegate George Kidwell was placed in nomination; moved that the nominations closed; carried. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Brother Kidwell.

**New Business**—Brother Sheehan, Organizer of the A. F. of L., addressed the Council on conditions throughout the country.

Moved to notify all organizations to instruct

their members to register so that they can vote at the next election; carried.

Brother Klein, Journeymen Tailors International Union, addressed the Council on conditions throughout the Northwest.

**Receipts**—\$326.76. **Expenses**—\$249.90.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### ARE SENATE PROBES COSTLY?

Alleging that Senate investigations are a waste of money, it is proposed to put a limit on these probes, which have cost \$1,383,500 in the last sixteen years. Investigations are always opposed by those who profit by secrecy. The Teapot Dome investigation not only revealed how official higher-ups are linked with big business, but it saved priceless natural resources that Congress set aside for national defense. Congress placed these lands in charge of the Secretary of the Navy. Through a presidential order—which courts now hold to be illegal—this control was taken from the Secretary of the Navy and placed in the hands of Secretary of the Interior Fall. He leased the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil reserves to private exploiters. The two deals assured profits that would mount into millions of dollars, but a handful of Senators braved the wrath of privilege by demanding an investigation. The testimony was so startling that the Government finally acted, and various courts now hold these leases are illegal and the parties thereto are facing criminal conspiracy charges as well as civil proceedings. That Senate investigation saved natural resources of incalculable value. It also drove two unfaithful Cabinet members into private life. The recent Senate investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau was also educational, and the frantic effort to end discussion of Secretary Mellon's aluminum trust is significant. Are Senate probes costly when injustice is exposed?

### AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Returns tabulated here on a questionnaire sent to three representative San Francisco clubs by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment show a tremendous majority of club members in favor of a modification of the present prohibition laws. Pacific Union Club, 140 for modification, 4 against modification; Bohemian Club, 211 for modification, 3 against modification; Women's Athletic Club, 188 for modification, 12 against modification. Poll returns to date from similar questionnaire sent by the association to the men and women voters of Monterey, Watsonville and Salinas, show 882 for the return of light wines and beer, as against 161 who are satisfied with the present prohibition laws.

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**TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.****Minutes of Meeting Held February 17, 1926.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was called to order at 8 p.m. by President E. V. Staley in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected.

Communications from the Franciscan Festival, read, noted and filed.

Minutes of Building Trades, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. Despte reported that he visited Labor Temple unions; Summerfield and Haines in regard to union-made goods. Attended the executive board of the Labor Council in regard to the Trade Union Promotional League. Visited two stores in regard to Coop Overalls. Framed letter to be sent to all locals in regard to the Promotional League. Attended committee meeting for the arrangements for Mrs. Kate O'Hare. Sent letter to the Golden Gate Realty Co. and Theatre in regard to their programs. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—That all chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month, color for February is yellow and for March is green. Hatters—Reported that business is good. Lithographers—Reported that all lithographed checks should have the label. Longshore Lumbermen—Reported that business is fair. Cracker Bakers—Reported that the National Biscuit is still unfair. Tailors—Reported that business is fair. Cigarmakers—Reported that business is slow; ask a demand for their label. Janitors—Reported that business is fair. Typographical—Reported that they have set aside \$25 for prizes for the members turning in the most printing without the label each month; Crowell Publishing Co. is still unfair. Hoisting Engineers—Business is slack, due to the weather. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is slack due to the weather. Auto Mechanics—Reported that they have signed up two more shops. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported that business is slow; going to hold a dance on March 28th. Photo Engravers—Reported that business is good. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Steinberg's on Mission street and Fillmore street are still unfair. Garment Workers—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on overalls, work pants and shirts. Millmen No. 42—Reported that business is fair; initiated six new members.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary have the letter printed and send it to all local unions.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary send a letter to Folger's, M. J. B., Hill's Bros. and S. and W. in regard to the label on their printing.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$56.00; Agent Fund, \$37.44; total, \$93.44. Disbursements from the General Fund, \$7.50; from the Agent Fund, \$103.55; total, \$178.55.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 10 p.m., to meet again on March 3, 1926.

Fraternally submitted,  
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Parson Snowball: "It is mah painful duty to say date a fine red roostah is missin' from Col. Highball's coop dis mawnin'. If any membah of his congregation knows huccome dis roostah is missin', let him bewar' o' de wrath to come. Br'er Rastus Jones, Ah will accompany you home to yo' Christmas dinnah."

**UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.**

A report on employers' old-age pensions, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, sustains organized labor's charge that this system is intended to tie workers to their jobs and keep them from striking, if necessary, against poor conditions.

Miss Conyngton points out that organized labor opposes employers' pension schemes on the ground that they:

(1) Tie workers to the job and make them submit tamely to poor conditions.

(2) May be used as a lever to (a) keep employes out of strikes or (b) to force retired employes to act as strikebreakers.

(3) They are not granted to workers as a right, but as a gratuity which may be revoked by the employer.

The investigator sustains these objections.

"As to objection 1," she says, "these are the very reasons why schemes are favored by the employers."

"As to (2-a) the wording of many of the plans

confirms the charge. As to (2-b) this is not so common, but exists under some of the plans.

"As to (3) this is almost a fatal objection, in the opinion of many, as the worker has no rights whatever in the matter, even when he has fulfilled every condition."

The investigator suggests that annuity plans, taken out with a regular insurance company, are regarded as "a possible improvement on the present plans, but these have not been tested."—The Bookbinder.

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**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the  
League of American Inventors.

Written for International Labor News Service.

**APPLEBY KNOTTER.**

In a little glass case in the east wing of the Wisconsin State Historical Museum at Madison rests the original of one of the greatest of modern agricultural inventions. The Appleby knotter is only a little thing, hardly a handful, yet it made possible the great Western wheat fields and leadership as a grain country. John Francis Appleby conceived the idea of binding grain with twine when only 15 years old. He worked at the idea for three years, and when he was 18 he invented the now famous Appleby knotter.

Appleby was employed as a farm hand in Wisconsin. Farmer Hatch, his employer, was enterprising enough to buy a reaping machine, as reaping machines were in 1857. Hatch was very pleased with the machine and remarked to Appleby that it was perfect. The boy said that he did not think so—that it ought to bind the bundles, and that he believed that he could make one which would. Mr. Hatch turned to him and said, "Why, you little fool; you can't build a binder."

Appleby set to work, and before the end of the year had produced a model of a twine knotter, essentially the same as the knotter in use today on all binders. Appleby and his friends, the local schoolmaster and the local gunsmith, worked together on the invention. The gunsmith worked it up in iron and the schoolmaster paid him for his work. When the knotter was complete they tried it with poor results.

They had not foreseen all the difficulties. The knotter would tie the knots, but no provision was made to hold the free ends of the twine after the cut was made. Another problem presented itself—the bunching of the bundle whether the straw was thin or rank. It was plainly necessary to devise a means by which the size of the bundle should determine the time of the binding. Appleby's friends lost interest. The Civil War came on and Appleby enlisted.

As soon as he was mustered out, in July, 1865, Appleby went back to Wisconsin and started to lose what little money he had on knotter experiments. There was a prejudice against twine for binding grain, and for some years Appleby was unable to make headway against it. People feared that crickets would eat the twine. Wire was thought to be the only practicable binder for grain. Appleby was forced to turn to manufacturing (for others) reapers which had wire-binding attachments. Here was the ridiculous case of an inventor of the twine binder working at \$3.50 a day on the manufacture of a wire binder.

His employers themselves were a good deal impressed with the objections raised by the farmers to their wire binder. Appleby offered to build a twine binder. His employers took him up, and in the year 1877 this firm made 115 twine binders under John Appleby's supervision. This firm, Parker & Stone, Beloit, Wisconsin, had an interest in Appleby's patent.

By the year 1877 it was plain that the twine binder was to be a success. Appleby took his ideas to the firm of Gammon and Deering. Under license from him, and with him as superintendent, the firm began the building of twine binders. Then after licensing almost all of the larger manufacturers, Appleby sold his twine binder patents for \$225,000.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has ruled that it is a violation of law for a street car company to operate an open-platform car which does not protect motormen from inclement weather. The conviction of the Washington Railway and Electric Company was upheld.

**HOW TRUE IS THIS?**

Prosperity of the United States depends on its workers working faster and to better advantage than do those of competing countries.

If we produce more wealth per capita than our competitors, we will be relatively more prosperous. American farmers must produce wheat more cheaply than wheat farmers in other lands, else they must quit the world wheat market. American wage workers must work faster and get better results than others or their standard of living will fall.

Stating it another way, the unit cost of production must be relatively low here, if the United States is to be relatively prosperous.

To get that kind of work there must be incentives adequate to the purpose.

The bulk of the automobiles sold in 1925 were sold to wage-earners and they were purchased on time.

There is no doubt but that is what many workers are doing. And that fact is peculiar to the United States. Ride past a large industrial plant in England and you will see, if the place employs 5000 hands, racks for some 4000 bicycles, which the employees pedal to work in the morning and home at night.

Ride past a similar plant in the United States and you will see 1000 or 1500 automobiles parked as near the works as they can get. They are the cars that swiftly and easily transport the American workers back and forth between factory and home.

These two pictures lead right into the heart of industrial problems in the United States.

Working people today prize their luxuries above everything else. They will cut down their expenditures for clothing. They will economize on food. They will crowd into small living quarters. But they will hang on to the car and the piano and the radio. Those luxuries mean emancipation. With them a working man is on the next level up, where, in fancy at least, the majority of our workers think they belong. Without them a working man is—just a working man. Get into a car, your car, even though you owe for 75 per cent of it, and as you roll across the country you leave the stigma of the workshop behind you and climb into the luxuriating class.

The workman's entire family is interested in this. Do not all of them get the good of it? And, if the payments come a bit hard, what is there that all hands will save and scrimp and sacrifice for so willingly as to keep up their title to a good car? People used to do this kind of thing for the sake of owning a home—and many old-fashioned folks still do that. But the great bulk of our people will give up every other pursuit in life, will work long hours, submit without protest to piece-work wage plans—and earn the bonus on them too—for the sake of these luxuries which mark their social status.—George E. MacIlwain, in Forbes Magazine.

Illustrating the wonders of our Canadian civilization, a high official said recently that he had been praying for a snowstorm. Not to give flappers an opportunity to don knickerbockers and summon their swains to take them skiing or snow-shoeing, or to enable the little girls to test the strength of their petticoats sliding down a slope. There was plenty of snow for that. The civic official was praying for a snowstorm so that work would be created and the unemployed thereby provided with some relief from their miseries. But the important official of a cold-blooded civilization who prays for a snowstorm to provide work for the unemployed was disappointed by the next big snowstorm that visited the continent; it threw no mantle of charity over the Canadian city trouble by "intensive unemployment," but dumped millions of tons of the symbol of purity over the U. S. A.



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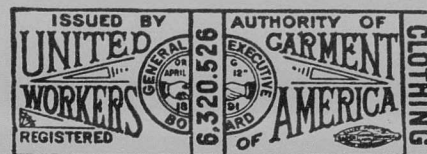
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On every one of these items

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 P. M., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bottlemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17752—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Stuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Unholsters No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Francis V. McGrath of the Postoffice Clerks; William Becker of the Piledrivers, and James M. Rulofson of the Boilermakers.

Word came to San Francisco on Wednesday morning that Secretary Conway of the International Retail Clerks' Union died at Lafayette, Ind., on Tuesday night. No other information has been received up to the present time, so that it is not known when or where the funeral will be held.

Reports are coming in daily to the Labor Council to the effect that unions are approving the new plan of financing the Trade Union Promotion League, and as soon as a sufficient number have so reported the plan will be placed in operation.

The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the local Garment Workers' Union, given at the Fairmont Hotel on Saturday evening last, was largely attended and was a pronounced success in every way. Several interesting addresses were listened to at the banquet table, after which dancing was indulged in until midnight. All had a good time.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Steam Engineers,

J. E. Holmes, vice E. P. Stevens; Bakers No. 24, Andrew Bauer, Jurgen Petersen, Phillip Schweinfurth, John Berzel, Herman Konig; Electrical Workers No. 6, Harry Romick, vice F. S. Desmond; Garage Employes, Charles Owens, George Melcher; Ice Drivers, R. Murphy, vice E. Tracey.

Brother Sheehan, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee, Wis., who is in the city studying our consolidated city and county form of government, and who is Secretary of the Milwaukee Central Body, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council, making a comparison of conditions in his city and those he saw in San Francisco.

Organizer Klein of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union, who is to spend some time in San Francisco in the interest of the local union, attended the meeting of the Labor Council on Friday evening last and made a brief but interesting address to the assembled delegates.

Members of the Federal Employes' Union met Tuesday night at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street, to lay plans for their annual ball and entertainment in Exposition Auditorium, April 24th. According to Al Berryessa, Secretary, a contest is to be started soon for the selection of the most

popular woman in the government employ, to be queen of the ball.

Following an address on the Community Chest by Will J. French before Boilermakers No. 6, officials of the union urged the members to contribute as liberally as possible to the cause.

John O'Connell and John Daley have been appointed by the Labor Council to act as a committee in the assistance of the Franciscan Festival to be held at the Exposition Auditorium May 15. Funds derived will be used for the restoration of the Mission Santa Barbara.

A new union, to include garden workers of the city, is in process of formation by the organizing committee of the Labor Council. Several of these workers recently petitioned for assistance in unionizing the craft. The local will be formed at a special meeting in the Labor Temple, March 12. The assistance of the Council in organizing the diggers and repairers employed by the city also is asked in a petition signed by 40 workers.

The payment of \$409.60 in sickness and accident benefits last week constitutes a record for San Francisco unions, Secretary James E. Wilson said today. This makes the weekly average slightly more than \$300 since January 1st. The union at the present rate will pay more than \$15,000 in such benefits during 1926. In addition the Teamsters paid a benefit of \$200 in connection with the recent death of Edward Schmitt.

The Dredgemen's Union will hold a special meeting March 14th to vote on whether to send delegates to the district council convention of the Longshoremen's International Union, with which it is affiliated. The convention will be held in Seattle April 6th.

Twenty-six initiations and 35 reinstatements of former members constituted the membership gain of the Cooks' Union for February, Secretary J. A. St. Peter says. Three new houses were signed up by the union during the month, he said.

### BARBERS DINE.

With nearly all of their 3600 San Francisco members in attendance, the first annual smoker and entertainment of the Master Barbers' Association and the Journeymen Barbers' Union was held Thursday night in Native Sons' Hall on Mason street. Officers of the two organizations say this was the largest gathering of the tonsorial fraternity ever held in this city.

A program of entertainment, including five feature numbers, and talks by state and national barber organization representatives was presented.

Among those who spoke were Stanley Roman, national organizer of the barbers' union; Daniel F. Tetenham, secretary of the State Journeymen's Union; John Bernard, chairman of the Master Barbers' Association, and Joe Hayward, treasurer of the State Federation of Master Barbers.

Bernard and Walter Pierce headed arrangements for the affair.

Those who live beyond their means for one year will be obliged to live below them for the next two years in order to catch up.

Most men know of some high-salaried political job that they might be persuaded to accept.

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